

# The Salem Press

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HAPPILY RUINED.

Arthur Morton sat in his room in the hotel. He was a young man, six and twenty, tall and slim frame, with a face of great intellectual beauty, dressed in costly garments, though his toilet was but indifferently performed.

He was an orphan, and for some time had lived at a hotel. It required but a single glance into his pale features to tell that he was an invalid. He sat with his head resting upon his hands and his whole frame would ever and anon tremble, as though with some powerful emotion.

As the youth sat thus, his door was opened, and an elderly gentleman entered.

"Ah, Doctor, you are moving early this morning," said Morton, as he lazily rose from his seat and extended his hand.

"Oh, it is early for me, Arthur, I returned Weston with a bright smile. 'I am an early bird.'

"Well, you have caught a worm this time."

"And I hope it will prove a valuable one."

"I don't know," sighed the youth. "I fear a thousand will inhabit this poor body ere long."

"Nonsense! You're worth half a century yet," cried the Doctor, giving him a gentle slap on the shoulder. "But just tell me, Arthur, how is it with Crosby?"

"Just as I told you. All is gone."

"I don't understand it, Arthur."

"Neither do I," said the young man sorrowfully. "That Matthew Crosby could have done that thing, I would not, could not, have believed. Why, had an angel appeared to me two weeks ago, and told me that Crosby was shaky, I would not have paid a moment's attention to it. But only think, when my father died, he selected for my guardian his best friend, and such I even now believe Matthew Crosby was, and in his hands he placed his wealth for him to keep until I was of age. And when I did arrive at that period of life, I left my money where it was; I had no use for it. Several times within three or four years has Crosby asked me to take my money and invest it, but I would not. I bade him keep it, and use it if he wished. I only asked that when I wanted money, he would honor my demand. I felt more safe, in fact, than I should have felt had my money been in a bank deposit."

"How much had he when he left?"

"He should have had a hundred thousand pounds."

"What do you mean to do?"

"Ah, you have me on the hip there."

"And yet you must do something, my son. Heaven knows I would keep you if I could. I shall claim the privilege of paying your debts, however."

"No, no, Doctor—none of that."

"But I tell you I shall. I shall pay your debts, but beyond that I can only help you assist yourself. What do you say to going to sea?"

A faint smile swept over the youth's pale features at this remark. I should make a smart hand at sea, Doctor. I can hardly keep my legs on shore.—No, no—I must."

"Must what, Arthur?"

"Alas, I know not. I shall die—that is all!"

"Nonsense, Arthur. I say, go to sea. You couldn't go into a shop, and you would not if you could. You do not wish to remain here, amid the scenes of your happier days. Think of it—at sea you would be free from all contact with things you loathe.—Think of it."

Arthur started to his feet and paced the floor for some minutes. When he stopped, a new life seemed already at work within him.

"If I went to sea what could I do?"

"You understand all the laws of foreign trade?"

"Yes. You know I had a thorough schooling at that in my father's counting-house."

"Then you can obtain the berth of a supercargo."

"Are you sure I can get one?"

"Yes."

"Doctor Weston, I will go."

Arthur walked home one evening to the house of a wealthy merchant, John Melburne. It was a palatial dwelling, and many a hopeful, happy hour had he spent beneath its roof. He rang the bell and was admitted to the parlor. In a few minutes Grace Melburne entered. She was only 20. She had been waiting until that age to be Arthur's wife.

Some words were spoken, many moments of painful silence ensued.

"Grace, you know, I am going from my native home a beggar. I cannot stay longer now. Grace, did I know you less than I do—or, knowing you well, did I know you as I do many—I should give back your vows, and free you from all bondage. But I believe I shall trample upon your heart, did I do that thing now. I know your love is too pure and deep to be torn from your bosom at will. So I say—wait—wait! There are other feelings in the human heart besides love. That love is poor, profitless passion which puts aside all other considerations. We must love for eternity, and so our love must be free. Wait, I am going to work—aye, upon the sea to work."

"But why upon the sea? Why away where my poor heart must beat ever

# One George Press

SALEM, N. C. MARCH 20, 1879.

NO. 12.

## The Ten-Dollar Certificates TERMS AND DETAILS OF THE NEW ISSUE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular day-to-day relative to the \$10 certificates of deposit convertible into 4-per-cent, authorized by Congress at its last session. Each certificate will be of the denomination of \$10, will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face and back the conditions of its issue, as follows:

On the face, "United States Refunding Certificate, Ten Dollars, April 1, 1879." This certifies that the sum of \$10 has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, under the act of February 26, 1879. [This is signed by Treasurer Gilfillan and Register Scofield.] Convertible, with accrued interest at 4 per cent per annum, into 4-per-cent bonds of the United States, issued under act of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

On the back is the following: "Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each nine days or one-tenth of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year, forty cents."

Such certificates will be sold for ready money at par and accruing interest to the date of purchase by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of them,

the houses are nearly of uniform size, about four by eight feet. They are cheaply though warmly constructed; generally made of thin pine boards, lined or covered with building-paper. The bunk is placed in the end opposite the door, and the pantry is a shelf on one side of the hut. A small window in the side admits light; but while engaged in fishing, this is usually covered. The little houses are warmed with sheet-iron stoves, about sixteen inches long, round except at the top where there is a griddle for cooking the frugal meal of the occupant. In the floor of the shanty is a trap-door, about twenty inches square, which, on being raised, reveals a hole through the ice. The fisherman seats himself on a block at one side of the hole, and lowers into the water a herring attached to one end of a string—the opposite being fastened to the top of the building. The herrings are used as decoys, and are caught as needed. In getting the decoy ready a piece of lead about four inches in length, is forced down the herring's throat (or a stinker), a slip-noose is placed over his head, and he is let down. If alive he swims unaided; but, if dead, the fisherman resorts to artificial methods, by dangling the line. The water where the shanties are located is from ten to fifteen feet deep, and the bottom, being usually sandy, is easily discernible. Attached to another string is the spear. A nail in the handle enables it to be hung on the edge of the floor; whence it is taken whenever the fish come up to the decoy. It is then darted swiftly, and before an inexperienced person could hardly realize it, the victim is pierced and pulled through the ice into the shanty. The fish run best early in the morning and after 4 P. M. After dark, a lamp with a reflector is used, and the business is prosecuted as persistently as in the day-time. The bulk of the fish caught are pike and pickerel, with occasionally trout and whitefish. When the fishing is good an industrious fisherman will take out from fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds per day. The fish run in schools, and the water is often fairly black with them. The fish are sold to wholesale dealers at Bay City and Saginaw, and shipped in every direction. As high as 2,000,000 pounds have been caught in a single season. This year the season commenced rather late, and the produce will be smaller. The occupation is not without danger, especially in the early spring, when the ice cracks, and there is scarcely a season that some of the hardy fishermen are not carried out to sea, from which they are rescued with great difficulty. Last year your correspondent went out in a tug with a party, and rescued half-a-dozen fishermen, whose retreat had been cut off by the moving out of the ice. When the ice begins to crack and act uneasily, the careful fisherman packs his little dominick on a sled and hauls it to the shore, where it is stored away for another season. Numbers of shanties are lost every year—the venturesome fisherman remaining on the ice so long that it is impossible to take the shanties across the cracks. The little houses, dotted along the shore, where they are scattered like the stars in the sky, are a picture of poverty and misery, and the city is visited annually by large numbers of interested strangers.

Information about the State Debt.

Treasurer Worth has issued the following circular letter:

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The new law does not direct the postmaster-general to issue these patented certificates. It only allows him the discretion, to do so.

Monticello, the home of President Jefferson, is to be sold at auction on the 20th inst.

Biennial sessions of the State Legislature are becoming more and more in favor. On Thursday last Connecticut took action in favor of biennial sessions and on Friday Maine followed her example.

Class II.

The bonds redeemable at 25 per cent of the principal, with all unpaid coupons attached, are of the following issues:

Issued since the close of the late war, by authority of an act passed before the war, for the Western North Carolina Railroad, dated at different times as follows: July 1, 1866; October 1, 1866; July 1, 1867; January 1, 1868; Oct. 1, 1868; also bonds issued to same Road dated October 1, 1861.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Butterford Railroad, dated at different times as follows: July 1, 1862; January 1, 1866; and January 1, 1867.

Western (Coastal) Railroad, from Fayetteville, dated October 1, 1861.

Registered certificates of State Board of Education, in possession of the State Treasurer.

Class III.

The bonds to provide for funding the State Debt, issued under Act of March 10, 1866 dated January 1, 1866, and the bonds issued under Funding Act of August 20, 1868, dated October 1, 1868, are redeemable at 15 per cent of the principal with all unpaid coupons attached.

The bonds to be issued under the above mentioned Act are to bear four per cent interest, and are exempt from taxation. Their coupons are receivable after maturity in payment of all State taxes. They will be delivered in exchange as soon as they can be prepared; and all bonds redeemable under the Act, which may be deposited with this Department for exchange before the new bonds are ready, will be received and adjusted when the new bonds are received from the engraver.

The following mentioned bonds are excluded from the Act:

The issues known as "special tax" bonds, which the holder can readily identify, as the statements on the face of each bond suggests its character; the issue to the Chat-ham Railroad Company under an ordinance of Convention of 1868, dated April 1, 1868, \$1,000 each;

the issue to the Williamson & Tarboro Railroad Company, under the same authority, dated October 1, 1869, \$1,000 each, the bonds issued on account of the Penitentiary, under Act of August 24, 1868, dated October 1, 1868, \$1,000 each.

Very Respectfully,

J. M. WORTH,  
State Treasurer.

Postal Law Changes—New Fashioned Postal Cards & Envelopes.

It is not generally known that just before Congress adjourned important amendments to the postage bill were agreed to, and that it became a law. The new law divides all mailable matter into four classes:

"First, written matter; second, periodical publications; third, miscellaneous printed matter, and fourth, merchandise."

Another clause of the bill provides for the double postal card and for a letter-sheet envelope,

which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and a double-letter envelope. The double postal card is in size similar to the present one-cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one-cent stamp, and lines are drawn from the centre, sloping downwards to each lower corner, to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left-hand side for his reply. The double-letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left-hand side in writing the address. At the back of this envelope is a double-gummed flap, divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter-sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes. Its patentee claims great merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date at which a

man is injured is not the date of his birth.

The New Orleans papers are just now indulging in some very timely comments upon the daily murders that have disgraced that city during the past few weeks, and they were in calling upon the Legislature to pass the severest laws against carrying weapons, and upon the courts to enforce them with the utmost rigor and bring all murderers to justice.

It is a move in the right direction. Life is held at no little value in all parts of the country, and if we would not admit that our form of government is a failure, and is wanting in power to enforce the laws and protect life and property, we should see that there is less killing and more hanging.

Railroads are sometimes made to pay heavily for their faults. A Boston jury in the United States Court has just given \$40,000 damages to a man who was injured for his

hand in switching him against the stove, and he was paralyzed from the waist down. As he was a young man and a physician, and managed for life, thereby being prevented making a livelihood by his profession or in any other way, the jury took these facts into consideration and gave him a sum sufficient for his life support.

An EVIL OF TOBACCO, and a tobacco farmer was yesterday afternoon driving a load of fodder along Martin street, and sat down smoking a capacious pipe. By some mischance the fire and tobacco in the pipe fell out, and in a second the fodder ignited. With trembling hands the old gentleman threw out one small bundle of it, in a blaze, and these, falling, communicated the flame to several bales of cotton, which were ranged in order in the street. Not all the burning fodder was thrown out, and the restive horses were on with their fiery load, nor could their driver stop them. Pretty soon the reins burned in two. This was an added misfortune, and might have proved serious had not kind friends stopped the team, and assisted in throwing off a portion of the load. The results were a total loss, three bales partially consumed, some damaged fodder, and a big audience and a good deal of fun.

## THE YADKIN VALLEY

*SALEM, N. C., MARCH 11.*

Lawson's *Yadkin Valley* is now being sold at

*the SWINDON NUMBER* (No. 1878).

*THE INSANE ASYLUM.*—We have re-

ceived the annual report of the Board of Directors

and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of N. C. for the official year ending Nov. 30, 1878.

The total number of admissions since

the opening of the Asylum in 1865 is

2,428; discharged 1,002. Remaining

Dec. 31, 200. Total 1,200.

We acknowledge the receipt of the

Annual Books of North Carolina, State

Port. Commissioners of Agriculture,

containing much useful and interesting

information, in 20 vols. paper.

Among the literary institutions, we no-

tice *Salem News Agency*, is omitted

and *Salisbury Standard* is added.

An act authorizing town constables to

serve civil and criminal process.

An act providing that \$2 shall be

taxed against the losing party in all ac-

tions to defray jury expenses.

An act that no witness in a criminal

case shall be subpoenaed or paid unless

the sheriff is requested in writing by

the solicitor or the foreman of the grand

jury to summon him and that tickets of

not more than two witnesses shall be

taxed as witnesses for the State in mis-

deemeanors, etc., to 2000.

An act providing that the county seal

shall not be required in the probate of

any instrument to be used or recorded

within the county, etc., to be made

an act providing that notaries public

may take a private examination of married

women and proof of deeds.

An act abolishing the attorney's tax

fees at notary public law offices and

allowing the same to be taxed at 1000.

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## IMPOSTERS

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Rules for Making Ghee Edged Butter.

These rules were recently printed in the Rural New-Yorker, and are excellent and concise that we reprint for the benefit of our readers:-

**Feeding.** - Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasture in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed sweet, early hay, well-cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn-meal, ground oats, or middlings.

**Implements.** - Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well-scalded and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun! The milk pail and pan should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman.

**Milking.** - The milking should be done daily and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows it is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more.

**Setting.** - Strain the milk slowly into the pan, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to 60 degrees before putting into the small pan. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do this the room should be kept at about 60 or 65 degrees, and not allowed to vary much either above or below.

**Skimming.** - Skim as soon as the milk begins to turn sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become old and sour. When you pour your cream into the cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature about 60 degrees, and the cream put in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight fermentation is often too rapid.

**Churning.** - Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 58 degrees and do not allow it to rise above 60 degrees. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles a few times, then pour off and pour in cold water, and turn the paddles; pour off and pour in your cream. In churning revolve the paddles with an easy regular motion, not too fast nor too slow. The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or less if the temperature of the cream when put in was about 58 degrees, ascertained by the thermometer.

**Cooling.** - When likely to be deficient in color, add a sufficient quantity of "The Perfect Butter Color" (made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.) to keep it up to the June standard.

**Packing.** - Pack in vessels which will impart no impurity to the butter. Fill with half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as may be of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air; however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air.

**Storage.** - When the butter is packed, and wrapped in its paper, it is ready to be sent to market. If there are any more chairs broken it is because you cannot get a man in simple subtraction, or else because they are bent on malicious mischief and destruction of property."

**A doctor called on a cholera patient and prescribed.** - Next day he found the patient dead. "Well," said the doctor, "the medicine brought you out."

"No, sir, I didn't take it."

"I took some kroon and turnip-sauce."

So the doctor wrote his memorandum: "Some-kroon and turnip-sauce good for cholera."

Next week another call. Irishman this time. He applied some-kroon and turnips. Next day called - found Irishman dead. So he wrote opposite the old memorandum: "Some-kroon and turnips good for a Dutchman, but death to an Irishman."

**How Much Weight will a Chair Bear?**

A young father of several attractive girls put fashionable thin-legged chairs in his parlor and was annoyed by the frequency with which the frail furniture was broken.

He asked the girls about it, and one of them, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, said:

"Why?" said the merchant, "what's this?"

"Well," said the farmer, "this is my cur-

rency and when you get a dollar's worth bring it to my place and I will give you a dollar for it."

The farmer pocketed the change and de-

parted. A few days after he went to the same store, and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy-five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin-seeds, and counted out twenty-five of them, and passed them over to the merchant.

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"Why?" said the merchant, "what's this?"

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